"Abstract"

"comparison of prevalence and number of lentigo, Freckle, melanocytic nevus and other neavus lesions in women with and without melasma"

Introduction: Melasma is applied to a pattern of pigmentation seen mainly in women, and may be regarded as a physiological change in pregnancy. the hypermelanosis affects the upper lip, cheeks, forehead and chin and becomes more apparent following sun exposure. Developmental defects or naevoid lesions are circumcribed lesions of the skin and/or neighbouring mucosae, which are not neoplastic.

objective: at this stady we studied prevalence and number of lentigo, freckle, melanocytic nevus and other Nevus in women with and without melisma.

Methods and materials: in a case- control study 120 women who have melasma (case group) and 120 women who have not melasma (control group) were entered in study. They were matched for age.

Subjects were examined by a dermatologist and a questioner was compeleted for every body. lesions diagnosis were done only by clinical sign and observation. collected data were analysed by soft ware of spss.

Results: mean age was 29.97±6.6 in case group and 29.7±6.7 in control group. There were no significant difference. Prevalence of freckles was higher in control group [(24.3% versus 4.16%) P<0/001] 64.1% in case group and 16.6% of cintrol group had lentigo. there was significant difference between both group (p<0/001)mean number of lentigo in case group was 25.2 and in control group 8. (P=0.01) Prevalence of melanocytic naevus in control group was lower than case group (96.6% versus 98.3%).There was no significant difference.

Mean number of melanocytic naevus was 2.8 in control group and 13.2 in case group. (P<0.001) Compbell de morgan angioma was seen in 21.8% of case group and in 5% of control group. and there was significant difference . (P<0/001) mean number of these angiomas were 1 in control group and 5.2 in case group. There was significant difference (P=0.02) there wasn't significant difference between other naevus.

Conclusion: prevalence and number of freckle, lentigo, angiomas and melanocytic moles were higher in women who had melasma. thus, we can suppose that the common factors or gens maybe have the role in appearing of melasma and moles.

Key words: melisma- freckle – lentigo- naevus- prevalence